

# The Times and Democrat.

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## GETS NEAR CURA

## HUNDREDS DROWNED

## NEW SCHOOL LAW

## SOME WARM TALK

## NOW THE LAW

## WENT AFTER GIRL

## THE REBELS WIN

Brave Aviator Compelled to Descend  
Ten Miles from Havana

### THE AIR MAN GIVEN OUT

Flies at the Rate of Fifty Miles an Hour—Starts From Key West, Fla., and When Near His Goal Had to Light in the Water.

After a week of nerve-racking anxiety, Aviator J. A. D. McCurdy in a Curtiss biplane, started on his much-heralded flight from Key West to Havana at 7:32 o'clock Monday morning. At Key West a light breeze was blowing and the sea was smooth. Similar reports came by wireless from Havana, and McCurdy, whose patience had nearly been exhausted by a week of anxious waiting, quickly decided to make the flight.

Early Monday morning orders were issued to the government boats at Key West, and they immediately took their positions ten miles apart. When word came by wireless from the torpedo boat destroyer Roe that the boats were all ready for him, McCurdy got ready to make the flight. Every brace and wire of the biplane had been thoroughly tested. The motor had been tuned up and amid a silence that was almost oppressive, McCurdy took his position on the aeroplane. The engine was started, an assistant gave the propeller a couple of twists.

McCurdy listened a moment to the sound of the motor and then raised his hand as a signal to the men holding the machine to let go. Swiftly the aeroplane ran along the smooth ground for about one hundred feet. Then easily and gracefully it rose from the earth and McCurdy commenced to mount to the sky. As he left the ground the assembled crowd gave a mighty cheer. McCurdy waved his hand and was off on the most difficult trip over the sea that has ever been attempted.

With tremendous velocity the great white-winged plane shot out over the smooth waters. Anxiously the crowd gathered on the shore, watched the machine as it grew smaller and smaller and faded from sight. Anxiously they waited for the first news by wireless, and when the dispatch came that he had passed the third boat, thirty miles from shore and was flying smoothly, another mighty cheer was given.

While the last details were being looked after McCurdy stood about calmly smoking a pipe. He looked cool and confident. At 6:45 the machine was rolled into place, and five minutes after the big steam whistle at the ice factory woke up the town with a tremendous blast, and almost the entire population rushed through the streets for the starting point. It is estimated that fully 10,000 people saw the start. Mayor Fogarty, with the entire police force, had great difficulty in keeping an open space of 500 feet so that a start could be made.

McCurdy took his place in the machine, an assistant oiled the propeller and then gave it a number of whirrs. Four men held the machine while McCurdy tested the motor; by starting and stopping it. McCurdy adjusted his headgear, his assistant whirled the propeller, the motor was started and the machine was off at a fast gait, running along the ground. It ran nearly the length of the open space and then arose in the air toward the east.

McCurdy first circled over the harbor at an elevation of 500 feet. He made a second circle at an elevation of over 1,000 feet, and at 7:32 the flag dropped and McCurdy crossed the line over the wireless station, going at the rate of nearly sixty miles an hour. In ten minutes he was out of sight over Sand Key, ten miles away. Before starting McCurdy put on a life-buoy and carefully inspected the pontoons which had been attached to the machine to keep it afloat in case he had to descend to the water.

The flight is for a prize of \$5,000 offered by The Havana Post, and \$3,000 appropriated by the Havana City Council. As soon as the aviator had disappeared from view, the crowd rushed about the wireless station and awaited reports by wireless. When the news came that he had passed the third station a vigorously cheer went up. As the moments flew and no further reports came, the crowd grew anxious, and gathered about the cable office to wait for reports from Havana.

When news of the start had been flashed to the waiting boats, placed ten miles apart, everybody was on outlook, officers on deck and sailors in the sparse rigging of the destroyers. Suddenly out of the light haze loomed the great white Curtiss biplane—known as the "Belmont racer"—flying high, and in a direct course for the Cuban city, the motor's clatter being distinctly heard by those on the ships. A cheer greeted the aviator, and he replied with a wave of his glove. In a minute the birdlike craft was lost in the distance toward the Cuban shore.

It was estimated that McCurdy should have reached Havana by 11 o'clock, and when that hour passed and still no news, great uneasiness was expressed. Then came a wireless that the intrepid bird-man had

### DESTRUCTIVE TIDAL WAVE DELUGES AN ISLAND.

Disaster Follows the Violent Eruption of a Volcano in the Philippines.

A dispatch from Manila says an American school teacher who has traversed the west shore of Lake Taal, telegraphs that five small villages were destroyed by the tidal wave and that not less than 300 persons have been killed in that vicinity. Many were burned in fires started by molten masses.

A constabulary relief detachment reports twelve persons were drowned and one killed, by lightning at Talisay and that three persons were drowned at Lemery. The government is hurrying relief trains to the scene. Many persons, all natives, lost their lives in the tidal wave which followed the eruptions of the volcano Taal, according to press advices. All the towns within a radius of fully twenty miles have suffered damage from the rain of mud and stones which continues.

The eruptions continued Monday. The sky was cloudless and there was no wind but the muddy rain fell steadily. The natives have abandoned their village homes in the vicinity of Lake Taal and sought refuge in the surrounding hills.

Mount Taal, rises in the center of Lake Taal, a body of water not more than fifteen miles in circumference. It is thirty-four miles from Manila, from which dense clouds of smoke, rising from the crater are plainly visible.

The observatory authorities believe that Manila is in no danger, but there is some alarm among the natives, who recalled the destruction caused by Mount Mayon, the other volcano on Luzon, in 1897. So far, however, Mayon has shown no threatening disturbance.

Investigators of the bureau of science report that with the first violent rumblings of the volcano. The towns of Taal, Lomery and Palsay seem to have suffered most.

Mount Taal rises 1,050 feet from the center of Lake Taal province of Batangas, Luzon. It is the second volcano in importance in Luzon, and has experienced eight violent disturbances preceding the present one since 1708.

It has been more or less active from time immemorial. Its most destructive eruptions occurred in 1754 and continued for a period of six months, causing much loss of life and enormous destruction of property. There were less serious outbreaks in 1808 and 1873.

In 1769 Mount Mayon was in eruption for two months, destroying the towns of Cagsawa and Malinao, together with several villages. In 1814 it burst forth again destroying five towns.

After the eruption of Taal on Saturday the volcanic island appeared to sink five feet and the waters of the lake rising, swept the shores a mile inland, carrying away the bamboo-shacks and catching a score of natives. Others in the vicinity had taken warning and fled at the first rumblings of the volcano.

Another eruption took place in May, 1897, when four hundred persons lost their lives. The latest outbreak, less severe, was in March, 1900.

### UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Killed by a Sign That Fell Down.

At Philadelphia on Monday death swooped down upon a crowd of shoppers in busy Market street, when a big sheet metal sign blown from a roof fell among them and killed two men and a girl. A half dozen other persons were injured, several so seriously that they were taken to a hospital.

The sign was about twenty feet wide and ten feet high and stood on the roof of a four-story building in the heart of the retail shopping district. A panic ensued and some one turned in an alarm of fire, which brought out the firemen, thus adding to the excitement.

### Jumps to Death.

At New York Mrs. Mary Colla jumped to her death and two others probably fatally burned in a spectacular fire which destroyed a four-story tenement at Thirty-Seventh street and Sixth avenue.

fallen into the sea and a groan went up from the crowd. Finally came the news that McCurdy had been forced to light on the water because of the shortage of oil, and that neither he nor his machine had been injured and the cheering was renewed, mingled with expressions of regret that the attempt had failed when McCurdy was within sight of his goal.

The Navy Department took an active interest in the proposed flight, and every facility at its command was given to help. Tug boats and torpedo boat destroyers were ordered to act as station boats ten miles apart to mark the course of the flight. Early this morning they took their stations. First came the cutter. Forward ten miles from shore and then at intervals of ten miles each the tug Massasoit, and the torpedo boat destroyers Terry, Craytor, Roe and Paulding.

Drastic Measure That is Now Pending in the General Assembly.

### CHANGES ARE RADICAL

Take the Schools Out of the Hands of the People and Put Them in the Hands of Seven Men, Who Appoints Practically All School Officials.

There is a most drastic bill now pending in the General Assembly, which, if passed, will take the management of the schools of the State out of the hands of the people and lodge it in the hands of a few men, who are appointed by the State Superintendent of Education. It is a bill that the General Assembly should consider and let the people discuss before it is enacted into law. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senators Sinkler, of Charleston, and Senator Christensen, of Beaufort, and makes most radical changes in our present school law.

The Columbia correspondent of The News and Courier says "while some mention has been made of the report of the commission appointed at the last session of the General Assembly to look into the present school law and to report at this session needed legislation, it is doubtful that ten members of the General Assembly, aside from the educational committee of the House and Senate, have gone fully into the bill drawn up under the commission's report and know exactly what will be accomplished if such a measure passes." That is why we say the bill should not be rushed through the General Assembly.

The law declares that a liberal and efficient system of free public education shall be maintained throughout the State. Separate schools and institutions of learning shall be provided for persons of the white and colored races and no child or person of one of these races shall ever be permitted to attend a school or educational institution provided for children or persons of the other race. The system shall embrace elementary schools in every school district or city or town where such city or town is not embraced in some school district for the education of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years; high schools, as hereinafter provided for, the University of South Carolina, Clemson Agricultural College, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, the Institution for the Deaf and Blind, the State, Colored College of South Carolina, Agricultural and Mechanical College, and such other special and technical schools as may from time to time be established in whole or part at public expense.

The bill would give the State Superintendent of Education \$2,500 per annum and \$600 travelling expenses which would make him the highest paid State officer, except the Governor. The State Superintendent, by Section 4 of the bill, would be given division supervisors. "It will be exceedingly profitable to have all of the county superintendents of the State assemble at least once a year to discuss matters pertaining to the educational advancement of their respective counties," says the report, and the bill provides for this.

It has been pointed out from time to time that the reports of school officers have been incomplete as to the State department of education. The commission provides for this in its recommendation and the bill could enact it into law. "In order," writes the commission, "that the statistics of the State Superintendent may have real significance it is highly important that the reports of all school officers shall be complete and be promptly sent in."

The bill makes the board of education consist of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education and five members (instead of seven as now) to be appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Education. The term is four years. A difficulty is avoided by providing that the appointive members shall serve out the terms for which they were appointed. At least three members of those to be appointed shall be professional teachers regularly employed in educational work. Instead of a per diem the board is paid only actual traveling and hotel expenses.

A text-book commission is created by the bill. "The meeting at which the adoption (of text-books) is finally made shall be open to the public," says the bill. The commission is to be composed of five school men. The report says: "In creating a text-book commission it is not intended in any way to interfere with the powers of the State board of education; but simply to give the board the benefit of the co-operation of live school men whose successful experience should render such co-operation of great value."

Certain changes in the text book matter are made in the bill, as suggested by the commission. A binding contract with all publishers of the text books adopted is necessary in order to render the adoption effective.

Section 12 provides, in accordance with the commission's recommendation:

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS OF AIKEN SPEAKS PLAINLY.

House Passed His Bill on New County Matter by an Overwhelming Vote.

In the House Mr. Williams' bill to prevent the formation of deformed counties passed second reading without objection Saturday. Monday night the motion was made to recommit it.

Mr. Gasque spoke in favor of the bill. He spoke of the bitterness sometimes caused by new county fights. There is no reason now for "gerrymandering" since the negro has been forced out of politics, and hobbie-skirted and narrow-waisted counties.

Mr. Dixon also favored the bill. It has got so now that if a territory objects to taxes or prohibition or other local conditions in their county, at once the threat is made that they will leave the old county and go into some other.

Mr. Courtney of Edgefield declared his personal opposition to the formation of Heyward county, but he believes that the constitutional requirements have been met and that those restrictions are severe enough.

Dr. Turnbull of Aiken made a spirited speech for the bill. He declared that twice his Heyward county proposition been defeated and now it comes back up here in an almost identical form and it is all the proposition of one land corporation. He opposed the new county warmly and favored the bill.

Mr. Butler of North Augusta, Aiken county, denied flatly Dr. Turnbull's statement. He argued that the people of North Augusta as well as the land company, favors the new county. The people of that territory have complied with the requirements of the constitution and those requirements are severe enough. He made a strong and earnest fight against the bill.

Mr. Rembert declared the bill unconstitutional.

Mr. Stevenson in a very clear manner showed that the bill is not in violation of the constitution. Mr. Stevensons declared that that proposition had been fought out in the formation of Dorchester county 14 years ago. When "Josh" Ashley tried to get a part of Abbeville voted into Anderson a few years ago this same proposition was again determined.

Mr. Williams of Aiken, author of the bill, declared that he had not intended to say anything on the bill as its merits should be apparent. But as it had been intimated that he had made a personal fight on the promoters, he would resent it and would preach the funeral of Heyward county.

Mr. Williams did not mince his words a bit. He declared that this bill is an outrage. That it seesaws across the county of Aiken from Ellenton on the south to Parksville, or somewhere near the Greenwood line. The county is 50 miles in length and only three miles across at the proposed county seat and this three-mile line is within eight miles of the court houses of Aiken.

He charged that the effort to name this county was an insult to Gov. Heyward who was in office at the time, because the effort was made to gain his favor by showing that his name would go down into history in this manner. He alleged that the present governor was also insulted by having his former law partner employed as one of the attorneys of the new county, but he had been too much of a man to be swayed by such blandishments.

Mr. Williams declared further that the attempts to create this new county are all the ambitions of one man and that he has already put the county of Aiken to a great deal of expense in the two elections in which he has failed and there is now before the legislature a claim for \$1,800 for surveying this butterfly county.

Mr. Williams also paid his respects to the attorneys engaged on this proposition. He declared that his bill would prevent in the future all such shoe-string propositions of counties and that the lawyers who keep these matters in litigation so successfully would not then have such an opportunity.

He concluded by saying that he had not wished to express himself so pointedly on the bill but he had been forced to do so by circumstances. When he concluded the house voted on the motion to recommit and the motion was rejected. The bill then passed third reading and was sent to the senate.

San Francisco Wins.  
The House of Representatives at Washington Tuesday by a vote of 188 to 159 decided in favor of San Francisco and against New Orleans as the city in which an exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915 shall be held. All the South Carolina Congressmen except Finley voted for New Orleans.

The General Assembly Passes a Marriage License Measure

### TEXT OF THE NEW LAW

After a Long and Hard Fight the General Assembly Passes a General Marriage License Law, Which Becomes Effective On and After Next July.

The legislature of South Carolina has passed a marriage license bill. This is the outcome of 25 years of effort. Tuesday in the house of representatives there was a long debate and T. B. Fraser opposed the bill in a powerful argument, but by a majority of fifteen the house voted down opposition and gave favorable action to the measure which has already passed the senate. The following is the outcome of 25 years of law:

Section 1. That from the first day of July, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any person to contract matrimony within this State without first procuring a license as is hereinafter provided; and it shall likewise be unlawful for any one, whomsoever, to perform the marriage ceremony for any such person without said persons first delivering to the party performing said marriage ceremony a license as is hereinafter provided, duly authorizing said persons to contract matrimony. Any officer or person performing the marriage ceremony without the production of such license shall on conviction thereof by payment of a fine of not more than \$100 and not less than \$25 or imprisonment of not more than thirty days nor less than ten days.

Section 2. For the purpose of carrying out the foregoing provisions, the Judge of Probate shall issue a license for the marriage of any persons upon the payment of a fee of \$1 therefor, and a statement, under oath or affirmation, to the effect that the persons seeking to contract matrimony are legally capacitated to marry, together with the full names of the persons, their ages and places of residence. Of the fee of \$1 the Judge of Probate shall retain twenty-five cents as his compensation; the remaining seventy-five cents shall be paid into the county treasury and go to the school fund of said county: Provided, no such license shall be issued when the woman or woman-child is under the age of 14 or the man is under the age of 18: Provided, further, that when either party to the proposed marriage shall be under 18 years of age and shall reside with the father or mother or other relative or guardian the Probate Judge shall not issue a license for such marriage until the consent of such relative or guardian in writing shall first be delivered to him. Provided, that such license shall be issued in the counties of Beaufort, Colleton, Darlington, Horry, Georgetown and Sumter by the clerks of Court.

Section 3. That upon the back of each license so issued there shall be a blank to be filled out by the party performing the marriage ceremony, and shall be signed by both contracting parties, the form of the license and certificate shall be as follows:

"State of South Carolina.  
County of \_\_\_\_\_  
Whereas, it has been made to appear to me \_\_\_\_\_, Judge of Probate for \_\_\_\_\_ County, upon oath, that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ are legally capacitated to contract matrimony, and that their ages are respectively \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ months, and \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ months, and that their race is \_\_\_\_\_, and their nationality is \_\_\_\_\_ These are therefore, to authorize any person qualified to perform the marriage ceremony to perform the marriage ceremony for the persons above named, and for the so doing this shall be sufficient warrant.

"Given under my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Judge of Probate for \_\_\_\_\_ County."  
"Certificate—This is to certify that I, \_\_\_\_\_, did this day perform the marriage ceremony for the within named persons at \_\_\_\_\_, S. C., \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_"  
"Section 4. It shall be the duty of the party performing the marriage ceremony to take the marriage license and fill out certificate of marriage and within 15 days turn the same over to the Judge of Probate, who issued it, and it shall be the duty of the Judge of Probate to record and index same in a book kept for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of Judge of Probate to issue a certified copy of said license and certificate to any person upon such person paying him the sum of twenty-five cents as a fee therefor.

Section 5. That all fines imposed and recovered for any violation of this Act shall be paid to county treasurer and credited by him to the school fund of the county in which the violation occurs.

Section 6. Nothing herein contained shall render any marriage illegal without the issuance of a license.

"Section 7. The production of such certificate or a copy thereof with the blank on the back thereof properly filled out and signed by the person

MAN AND WOMAN RESENT WHIPPING OF SON AT SCHOOL.

PING OF SON AT SCHOOL.

Pope B. Havird and His Wife Are Charged With Assault on Miss Mitchell, an Orphan.

Warrants have been issued against Pope B. Havird and his wife by the trustee of the school of the Havirdville community in Saluda county charging them with assault and battery upon Miss Carrie Mitchell, their teacher, and likewise for assault and battery on Willie Harmon, one of the pupils of the school.

The teacher has been having trouble with one of the Havird's boys in the school and Friday it became necessary to whip him. The boy who is about 13 years old resisted and Miss Mitchell, who is young and delicate, called upon the Harmon boy to hold young Havird.

After school was dismissed the Havird boy ran home and told his father and mother of the whipping. Havird got in his buggy with his wife and taking his double barrel shotgun set out after the teacher who was on her way home.

Overtaking her, it is said, he tried to drive over her and cursed and abused her most outrageously. Havird's wife, it is said, struck Miss Mitchell with a stick and otherwise maltreated her. Havird likewise cuffed the Harmon boy about rather roughly.

It is said that Miss Mitchell was greatly frightened and for a little while was on the verge of a complete collapse. Miss Mitchell is an orphan. She is regarded as a most excellent young lady.

The community was greatly incensed when the news of Havird's conduct was learned, but cool counsel prevailed and it was decided to let the law take its course. Some people strongly advocated cow-hiding Havird.

At a meeting of the trustees Havird's son was expelled. Pope B. Havird has caused untold trouble and annoyance to the people of that community for the past ten years or more.

### PRETTY WOMAN STRANGLED.

Body Found in Room of Hotel in New York.

The body of a young woman, strangled to death, in the opinion of the police, was found in a room on the second floor of the Bryant hotel in Sixth avenue Sunday night. Up to a late hour investigation had developed no clue to her identity or that of the supposed murderer. A couple which had occupied the room last night were registered as Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Montclair, N. J.

A bell boy discovered the body Sunday night. A handkerchief had been stuffed down the woman's throat and her neck and face were disclosed and bruised. The hotel clerk informed the police that the man who had accompanied the woman to the hotel left early this morning.

The victim of the murder was about 30 years old and pretty. There was evidence that the woman had fought hard for life. Her body was found lying on the bed and partly on the floor, and although dressed, her clothing was badly torn. The police believe the murder was committed between 2 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Neither the man nor the woman had been seen at the hotel before, according to the night clerk.

### WANTS THEM OUSTED.

Blame After Those Fellows Who Hold Two Places.

Charging that the supreme court itself is careless of obedience to the constitution, and declaring that many members of the legislature violate the constitution by holding their seats and at the same time serving as trustees of State institutions, Governor Bleasoe sent to the general assembly Saturday afternoon a special message, suggesting appointment of a joint committee to ascertain what persons, in the legislature or holding other official positions, are also trustees of State institutions. A rigid enforcement of the law as suggested by Gov. Bleasoe would cause the retirement of Gov. Tillman from the Clemson Board of Trustees as well as others.

Miss Tillman to Wed.  
Much interest is centered in the wedding of Miss Lona Tillman, daughter of Senator Tillman, and Charles Sumner Moore, a lawyer of Atlantic City, N. J., which will occur in April at the home of Miss Tillman's parents, Trenton, S. C.

performing such ceremony, and certified by the clerk of Court or Judge of Probate, is issued by that officer shall be received as sufficient evidence in proof of contract of marriage between the parties therein named in any of the Courts of this State. Provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent proof of marriage in any way now allowed by law in this State.

Section 8. That only ministers of the gospel and officers authorized to administer oaths in this State are authorized to administer a marriage ceremony in this State.

Regular Mexican Troops Whipped in a Battle by Insurrectos

### AFTER A SEVERE FIGHT

Mexican Regulars in Vicinity of Ojinaga Outgeneraled and Badly Defeated — Insurrectos Assert That There is No Hurry for Taking Towns Held by the Regulars.

A dispatch from Presidio, Texas, says outgeneraled and defeated with more than 100 soldiers killed in battle, the forces of Gen. Luque are divided and cooped up in the towns of Ojinaga and Cuchillo Parrado. Gen. Luque with less than 100 men occupies Ojinaga, and Col. Dorantes, with about 200 cavalry is at Cuchillo Parrado. The rebels occupy every road leading into both towns, and will not permit provisions or forage to be carried in.

From several points come reports that the scattered bands of insurrectos are gathering for a simultaneous assault on both Federal strongholds. Last night the camp fires of the insurrectos were visible from Presidio. The rebels could be seen patrolling the roads within five miles of Ojinaga across the river from this place. The Associated Press correspondent interviewed Jose de La Cruz Sanchez last night. "We could take Ojinaga at any time," he said. "We have delayed the attack for several reasons. The wives and families of many of our men are shut up in the town. They would probably be killed by the soldiers if we made an attack. We have been able to use our forces to better advantage in the field, and have no desire to tie up a permanent garrison in the city. The time is near, however, when Ojinaga will be ours."

Two days ago the Associated Press correspondent and a Mexican guide encountered a party of seven gendarmes on the American side of the river. The Mexicans were concealed until the two horsemen approached when they arose from their hiding place, rifles in hand. The leader politely greeted the correspondent and said: "I thought you were another man."

It is reported that the Federal officials at Ojinaga have offered a reward for the capture or assassination of the insurrecto leaders.

### HAD TO BE DUG OUT.

Burglar Caught Hurd and Fast in a Chimney.

A rather unusual incident in the criminal annals occurred at Eatonton, Ga., last week. Two negroes in attempting to enter the country store of Mr. Joseph H. Webster, about six miles out, on the Oconee Spring road, decided to make an entrance by going down the chimney of the store. In so doing, the would-be burglars made a sad mistake in computing the calibre of the chimney, and also the avoidings of their own anatomies—the first one going down, getting hung hard and fast in the chimney, forming an effective cork to further operations inside the store.

Becoming more and more frightened at his failure to move himself either up or down, and more so at the approach of dawn and firemaking time; the negro hung in the chimney, began such a loud alarm of shrieks and yells that his companion fled posthaste and the community for some distance around the store was aroused by his cries. Finally he was located in the chimney and it was necessary to secure picks and axes, and dig a hole into the chimney to release him. Later both negroes were arrested and jailed.

### RESCUED FROM THE SLUMS.

Young Girl Saved by American Salvation Army.

The News and Courier says the attention of Adjt. Owens, of the American Salvation Army, on Ashley avenue, was called last Saturday to the case of a young girl who had just come into the city and had been taken by a young man to a house supposed to be a house of ill fame. Adjt. Owens immediately investigated the matter and found the girl. He then secured an interview with her and found that she was willing and ready to leave the place. On being informed that she would at once be taken to a respectable place and cared for, she readily consented to go, and within two and a half hours from the time the case had been reported to Adjt. Owens he had the girl in his Home Shelter. The girl told a pitiable story; how she ran away from her mother and came here to marry a young man of this city, and how he deceived her. Adjt. Owens wired her mother, informing her of the whereabouts of her girl, and the mother wired back asking him to send her home on the next train. This wish was carried out.

### LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Robert Howe and son were killed in a pitched battle with county officers near Sierra Blanca, Texas, when an attempt was made to arrest Howe for alleged murder.